LETTER OF

sion reported, among other things:

sion reported, an ong other things:
"Their lack of education and political
experience, combined with their racial
and linguistic diversities, disqualify
them, in spite of their mental gitts and
domestic virtues, to undertake the task
of governing the archipelago at the
present time. The most that can be ex-

of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs, from Manika as a center, and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance (as may be found necessary) the administration of provincial and municipal affairs, **

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not negestate the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable. "Thus the welfare of the Filipines coincides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We cannot from any point of view, escape the responsibilities of government, which our exceptives

the archipelago. We cannot from any point of view, escape the responsibili-ies of government which our sovereign-ty entails; and the commission is strongly persuaded that the perform-ance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippine islands."

Commission Requested to Return. Satisfied that nothing further could be accomplished in pursuance of their mission until the rebellion was suppressed, and desiring to place before the Congress the result of their observations, I requested the commission to the United States. Their most intelligent and comprehensive report was

gent and comprehensive report was submitted to Congress.

In March, 1900, believing that the insurrection was practically ended and earnestly desiring to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelago, I appointed the following civil commission:

Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohio; Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan: Hon. Luke I. Wright, of Tennesse; Hon. Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Hon. Bernard Moses, of California. My instructions to them contained the following:

"You (the secretary of war) will instruct the commission * * to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal govern-

the establishment of municipal govern-ments in which the natives of the is-lands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order and loyalty. * * * Whenever the com-mission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control they will report that con-clusion to you (the scretary of war) with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be es-tablished for the purpose of taking over the control. • • •

The Commission's Power

"Beginning with the first day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the secretary of war, that part of the power of government in the Philippine Islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the islands to this commis-sion, to be thereafter exercised by them In the place and stead of the military governor, under such rules and regula-tions as you (the secretary of war) shall prescribe, and the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph or until Congress shall otherwise provide, exercise of this leg-islative authority will include the making of rules and orders having the effect of law for the raising of revenues by taxes, customs duties and imposts: the appropriation and expenditure of the public funds of the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments; and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character the commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judician and in the and civil service systems, and in the municipal and departmental govern-Until Congress shall take action, I di-

"Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines must be imposed these inviolable rules:

Shall Have Life and Liberty.

"That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the nor excessive fines imposed, nor eruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeop-ardy for the same offense, or be com-pelled in any criminal case to be a wit-ness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involun-tary servitude shall exist, save as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder, or ex-post facto law shall be attainment, or ex-post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peacefully assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievspecting the establishment of religion. or prohibiting the free exercise of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall for-

Improve System of Education.

"It will be the duty of the commisto promote and extend, and, as sion to promote and extend, and, as they find occasion, to improve the sys-tem of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first im-portance the extension of a system of primary education which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship and for the ordinary avocations of a civi-lized community. * * * Especial attention should be at once given to afford- ence for former where qualifications ing full opportunity to all the people of are equal, to enter at lowest rank and

the islands to acquire the use of the English language. • • • • "Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe, not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the manual of the islands and of the states. people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other.

"The articles of capitulation of the city of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words; "This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its ed-

ucational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

Pledge Faithfully Kept.

"I believe that this piedge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the government of the United States to give promoted the control of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm and unsettish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine Islands. I charged this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with grattence to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila, and set their land under the sovercignty and the protection of the people of the United States."

That all might share in the regenera-tion of the Islands and participate in their government, I directed General MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, to issue a proclama-tion of amnesty, which contained mong other statements, the follow-

"MANILA, P. L. June 21, 1900. "By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned announces amnesty, with complete immunity for the past and absolute lib-erty of action for the future, to all per-sons who are now, or at any time since rection against the United States in either a military or civil capacity, and who shall, within a period of ninety days from the date hereof, formally renounce all connections with such insurrection, and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United lands. The privilege herewith pub-lished is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty.

Ameliorate Their Condition.

"In order to mitigate as much as pos sible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which since 1899

various disturbances which since 1895 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino soldiers during the transitory period, which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay thirty pesos to gach man who presents a rifle in good condition. Under their instructions the commission, composed of representative Americans of different sections of the country, and from different political parties, whose character and ability guarantee the most faithful intelligence and patriotic service are now laboring to establish stable government under civil control, in which the inhabitants shall participate, giving them opportunity to participate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared

control, in which the inhabitants shall participate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self-government.

This commission, under date of August 21, 1900, makes an interesting report, from which I quote the following extracts:

"Hostility against Americans originally aroused by absurd falschoods of unscrupious leaders. The distribution of troops in three hundred posts has by centact targely dispelled hostility; and steadily improved temper of people. This improvement is furthered by abuses of insurgents. Large numbers of people long for peace and willing to accept government under the United States. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers or become robbers. Nearly all of the prominent generals and politicians of the insurrection except Aguinaldo have since been captured or have surrendered and taken the eath of allegiance. ***

All Northern Luzon except two provinces, is practically free from insurgents. People busy planting and asking for municipal organization. Railway and telegraph line from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, not inolested for five months. *** Tagalogs alone active in leading guerrilla warfare. In Negros, Cebu, Rombion, Massate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol, and other Philippine islands little have created disturbance exists and civil government eagerity await. *** Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of Islands have created unsettled conditions. **Native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. The natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered, will be efficient forces for maintenance of order and will parmit early material reduction of United States troops. ****

Can Not Turn Islands Over.

Turning islands over to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight fair prospects of enormous improvement; drive out capital, make life and property secular and religious most insecure; banish by fear of cruel prescription considerable body of conservative Filipines who have aided Americans in well-founded hellef that their people are not now fit for self-government, and re-introduce some oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Midloos Insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jeslous leaders, chaos and another income and will require and justify active intervention of our government or some other. ** ** Business interrupted by war much improved as peace exdrive out capital, make life and prop are intervention of our government or some other, "* " Business interrupted by war much improved as peace extends. " " in Negros more sugar is in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce high price of lumber. The customs collections for last quarter fifty per cent greater than ever in Spanish history, and August collections show further increase. The total revenue for same perfod one-third greater than in any quarter under Spanish revenue, practically abolished. Economy and efficiency of military government have created surplus fund of six million dollars, which should be expended in much-needed public works. expended in much-needed public works, notably improvement of Manila harbor. "" With proper tariff and facilit-ies Manila will become great port of

Revenues Will be Increased.

The commission is confident that by judicious customs law, reasonable land tax and proper corporation franland (ax and proper corporation fran-chise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in average American state will give less annoyance and with peace will produce revenues sufficient to pay expenses of efficient government including militia and constabulary. They are preparing a stringent civil service law, giving equal opportunity to Filipines and Americans with prefer-

by promotion reach head of department. ' * * * * * * Forty-five miles of railroad extension under negotiation will give access to a large province rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate. * * * Railroad construction will give employment to many and communication will furnish market to vant stretches of rich agricultural lands."

They report that thera are "calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers, greater than the commission can provide until a comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to popular demand. Native children show aptitude in learning English, Spanish is spoken by a small fraction of people, and in a few years the measure of communication in the courts, public offices and between different tribes will be English; creation of central government within eighteen months, under which substantially all rights described in the bill of rights in the federal constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment."

This shows to my countrymen what has been and is being done to bring the benealts of liberty and good government to these wards of the nation. Every

nas been and is being done to bring the benefits of liberty and good government to these wards of the nation. Every effort has been directed to their near-and prosperity, their advancement and well-being not and prosperity, their advancement and well-being, not for our aggrandizement nor for pride of might, not for trade or commerce, not for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization, and for the protection of the vast majority of the population who welcome our sovereignty against the designing minority whose first demand after the surrender of Manila by the Spanish army was to enter the city that they might loot it and destroy those not in sympathy with their selfish and treacherous designs.

No Alliance Existing

No Alliance Existing.

Nobody who will avail himself of the facts will longer hold that there was facts will longer hold that there was any alliance between our soldiers and the insurgents, or that any promise of Independence was made to them. Long before their leader had reached Manlia they had resolved if the commander of the American navy would give them arms with which to fight the Spanish army, they would later turn upon us, which they did murderously and without the shadow of cause or justification. There may be those without the means of full information, who believe that we were in alliance with the insurgents and that we assured them that they should have independence. To such let me repeat the facts. On the 26th of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey was instructed by me to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines that would incur liability to maintain their cause in the future, and he replied under date of June 6, 1828: "Have acted according to spirit of department's instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession." In the report of the first Philippine commission, submitted on November 2, 1892, Admiral Dewey, one of its members, said:

"No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him at any time." any alliance between our soldiers and

any time."

General Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1898, and a dispatch from Admiral Dewey to the government at Washington, said:

"Merritt arrived yesterday. Situation is most critical at Manila. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have become aggressive, and even threatening toward. gressive, and even threatening toward our army,"

Here is revealed the spirit of the in-

Capture of Manila.

Capture of Manila.

On August 13 Manila was captured and of this and subsequent events the Philippine commission says: When the city of Manila was taken August 13th, the Filipinos took no part in the attack, but came following in with a view to looting the city and were only preventing them from entering. Aguinaldo claimed that he had the right to occupy the city; he demanded of General Merritt the palace of Malacanan for himself and the cession of all the churches of Manila, also that a part of the money taken from the Spaniards as spoils of war should be given up, and above all he should be given up, and above all he should be given the arms of the Spanish prisoners. All these demands were refused.

Generals Merritt, Greene and Anderson, who were in command at the beginning of our occupation, and until the surrender of Manila, states that there was no alliance with the insurgents—and no roomse to them of independ

surrender of Manila, states that there was no alliance with the insurgents—and no promise to them of independence. On August 17, 1898, General Merritt was instructed that there must be no joint occupation of Manila with the insurgents. General Anderson, under date of February 10, 1800, says that he was present at the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insurgent leader and that in this interview Admiral Dewey made no promises whatever. He added: "He, (Aguinaldo) asked me if my government was going

whatever. He added: "He, (Aguinaldo) asked me if my government was going to recognize his government. I auswered that I was there simply: in a military capacity; that I could not acknowledge his government because I had no authority to do so."

Would not our adversaries have sent Diwey's fleet to Manila to capture and destroy the Spanish sea power there, or, dispatching it there, would they have withdrawn it after the destruction of the Spanish fleet; and if the latter, whither would they have directed it to sail? Where could it have gone? What port in the orient was opened to it? Do port in the orient was opened to it? our adversaries condemn the expedition our naversaries condemn the expectation under the command of General Merritt to strengthen in the distant ocean and assist in our triumph over Spain, with which nation we were at war? Was it not our highest duty to strike Spain at every vulnerable point, that the war might be successfully concluded at the earliest practicable moment?

Duty to Protect Life.

And was it not our to protect the lives and property of those who came within our control by the fortunes of war? Could we have come away at any time between May 1, 1398, and the conclusion of peace without a stain upon our good name?

of peace without a stain upon our good name?

Could we have come away without dishonor at any time after the ratification of the peace treaty by the senate of the United States?

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine. Archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but Congress could surender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The Congress has not seen fit to do the one of the other, and the President had no authority to do either, if he had been so inclined, which he was not. So long as the zovereignty romains in us it is the duty of the executive, whoever see may be, to uphold that sovereignty and if it be attacked to suppress its assailants. Would our political adversaries do lers?

to less?

It has been asserted that there would ave been no fighting in the Philipplace (Congress had declared its purpose it inve independence to the Tagal insurents. The insurgents did not walt for gents. The insurgents did not walt for the action of Congress. They assumed the offensive, they opened fire on our army. Those who assert our responsibility for the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the treaty was mitled in the senate and while it was being debated in that body, and while the Bacon resolution was under discussion, on February 4, 1899, the insurgents attacked the American army, after being proviously advised that the

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American forces were under orders not to fire upon them except in defence. The papers found in the recently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this attack had been carefully planned for weeks before it occurred. Their unprovoked assault upon our soldlers at a time when the senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that no action on our part except surrender and abandonment would have prevented the fighting and leaves no doubt in any fair mind of where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.

Diverted From the Beal Question

Diverted From the Real Question. With all the exaggerated phrase-making of this electoral contest, we are in danger of being diverted from the real contention.

or all parties.

Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that he not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclaimed, for only evil can result from the hopes raised by our opponents in the tuinds of the Filipinos, that with their success at the polls in November there will be a withdrawal of our army and of American sovereignty over the archipelago; the complete independence of the Tagalog people recognized and the powers of government over all the other peoples of the archipelago conferred upon the Tagalog leaders.

Prolonged the Rebellion.

Prolonged the Rebellion.

red upon the Tagglog leaders.

Prolonged the Rebellion.

The effect of a belief in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebellion and increases the necessity for the continuance of a large army. It is now delaying full peace in the archipelago and the establishment of civil governments, and har influenced many of the insurgents against accepting the liberal terms of amneaty offered by General MacArthur under my direction. But for these false hopes, a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines, and the realization of a stable government would be already at fand.

The American people are asked by our opponents to yield the sovereignity of the United States in the Philippines to a small fraction of the population, a single tribe out of eighty or more inhabiting the archipelago, a faction which wantonly attacked the American troops in Manila while in rightful possession under the protocol with Spain, awaiting the rathication of the treaty of peace by the senate, and which has since been in active, open rebellion against the United States. We are asked to transfer our sovereignty to a small minority in the islands without conculting the majority and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which has been loyal to us, to the cruelities of the guerrilla insurgent bands. More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a government and to this end repress all opposition of the majority. We are required to set up a stable government in the interest of those who have assalled our sovereignty and fired upon our colders, and then maintain it at any cost of sacrifice against its enemies within and against those having ambitious designs from without.

diers, and then maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and against those having ambitious designs from without.

This would require an army and navy far larger than is now maintained in the Philippines and still more in excess of what will be necessary with the full section, for the republic against both extends. recognition of our sover recognition our sovereignty. A mil-tary support of authority not our own as thus proposed is the very essence of militarism, which our opponents in their platform oppose, but which by their policy would of necessity be establish-ed in its most offensive form.

Murderers of Our Soldiers.

Murderers of Our Soldiers.

The American people will not make the murderers of our soldiers the agents of the Republic to convey the blessings of liberty and order to the Philippines. They will not make them the builders of the new commonwealth. Such a course would be a betrayal of our sacred obligations to the peaceful Fillpines, and would place at the mercy of dangerous adventurers the lives and property of the natives and foreigners. It would make possible and easy the commission of such atrocities as were planned, to be executed on the 22d of February, 1899, in the city of Manila, when only the vigilance of our army prevented the attempt to assassinate our soldiers and all foreigners and prilage and destroy the city and its surprevented the attempt to assassinate our solders and all foreigners and pillage and destroy the city and its surroundings. In short, the preposition of those opposed to us is to continue all the obligations in the Philippines which now rest upon the government, only changing the relation from principal, which now exists, to that of surety. Our responsibility is to remain, but our power is to be diminished. Our obligation is to be no less, but our title is to be surrendered to another power, which is without experience or training, or the ability to maintain a stable government at home and absolutely helpless to perform its international obligations with the rest of the world. To this we are opposed. We should not yield our title while our obligations last, in the language of our pintform, "Our authority should not be less than our responsibility," and our present responsibility is to establish our authority in every part of the islands.

Preserve the Pence. Preserve the Pence.

Preserve the Pence.

No government can so certainly preserve the peace, restore public order, establish law, justice, and stable conditions as ours. Netter Congress nor the executive can establish a stable government in these lakinds except under our right of sovereignty, our authority, and our flag. And this we are doing.

We could not do it as a protectorate power so completely or so successfully as we are doing it now. As the sovereign power we can initiate action and as we are doing it how. As the sover-eign power we can initiate action and shape means to ends, and guide the Filipinos to self-development and self-government. As a protectorate we could not initiate action, but would be compelled to follow and uphold a people with no capacity yet to go alone. In the one case we can protect both ourselves and the Filipinos from being involved in dangerous complications; in the other we could not protect eyen the Filipinos until after their trouble had come. Besides, if we cannot establish any government of our own without the consent of the governed, as our opponents contend, then we could not establish a stable government for them or make ours a protectorate without the like consent, and neither the majority of the people nor a minority of the jeedple have invited us to assume it. We could not maintain a protectorate even with the consent of the governed without giving provocation for conflicts and possibly costly wars. Our rights in the Philippines are now free from outside interference, and will continue so in our present relation. They would not be thus free in any other relation. We will not give up our own to guarantee another sovereignty.

Our Title is good. Our peace commission of the property of the people of the good.

will not give up our own to guarantee another sovereignty.

Our Title is Good.

Our title is good. Our peace commissioners believed they were receiving a good title when they concluded the treaty. The executive believed it was a good title when he submitted it to the senate of the United States for its ratification. The senate believed it was a good title when they gave it their connstitutional assent, and the Congress seems not to have doubted its completeness when they appropriated twenty million dollars provided by the treaty. If any who favored its ratification believed it gave us a had title, they were not sincere. Our title is practically identical with that under which we hold our territory acquired since the beginning of the government, and under which we have exercised full sovereignty and established government for the inhabitants.

It is worthy of note that no one outside of the United States disputes the fullness and integrity of the cession. What, then, is the real issue on this subject? Whether it is paramount to any other or not, it is whether we shall be responsible for the government of the Philippines with the sovereignty and authority which enables us to guide them to regulated liberty, law, safety and progress, or whether we shall be responsible for the forcible and arbitrary government of a minority without sovereignty and authority on our part, and with only the embarrassment of a protectorate, which draws us into their toolles without the power of preventing them.

There were those who two years ago were rushing us on to war with Spain who are unwilling now to accept its resultant obligations. Nations which go to war must be prepared to accept its resultant obligations. Sains when they make treaties must keep them.

Fought for Liberty.

Fought for Liberty.

Fought for Liberty.

Those who profess to distrust the liberal and honorable purposes of the administration in its treatment of the Philippines are not justified. Imperialism has no place in its creed or conduct. Freedom is a rock upon which the Republican party was builded and now rests. Liberty is the great Republican doctrine for which the people went to war and for which a million lives were offered and billions of dollars expended to make it a lawful legacy of all without the consent of master or slave. There is a strain of ill-concelaed hypocrisy in the anxiety to extend the constitutional guarantees to the people of the Philippines, while their nullification is openly advocated at home. Our opponents may distrust themselves, but thy have no right to discredit the good faith and patriotism of the majority of the people who are opposed to them; they may fear the worst form of imperialism with the helpiess Filipinos in their hands, but if they do, it is because they have parted with the split and faith of the fathers, and have lost the virility of the burdens of the party which they profess to represent.

The Republican party does not have to assert its devotion to the Declaration of Independence. That immortal instrument of the fathers remained unexecuted, until the lead of the Repub-

instrument of the fathers remained un executed, until the lead of the Repub lican party, in the awful clash of bat-tle, turned its promises into fulfillment. It wrote into the Constitution the amendmenta guaranteeing political equality to American citizenship, and it was never broken by them or selled others in breaking them. It will not be guided in its conduct by one set of principles at home and another set in the new territory belonging to the United States.

If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln, there would be no fear for the safety of our institutions at home or their rightful influence ir any territory over which our flag

The Stars and Stripes.

Empire has been expelled from Porto Rico and the Philippines by American freemen. The flag of the republic now floats over these islands as an emblem of rightful sovereignty. Will the re-public stay and dispense to their inhabitants the blessings of liberty, education and free institutions, or steal

sertion for the republic against both anarchy and imperialism.

The country has been fully advised

of the purposes of the in China, and they will be faithfully adhered to as already defined. The nation is filled with gratitude

that the little band among them meet of our own blood, who for two months have been subjected to privations and peril by the attacks of pittless hordes at the Chinese capital, exhibiting supreme courage in the face of despair have been enabled by God's favor to greet their rescuers and find shelter un-der their own flag.

The people, not alone of this land, but

of all lands, have watched and prayed through the terrible stress and protracted agony of the helpless sufferers in Pekin, and while at times the dark tidings seemed to make all hope valu, the rescuers never failered in the heroic fulfillment of their noble task. Grateful to Our Soldiers.

We are grateful to our own soldlers and sallors and marines, and to all the brave men, who though assembled under many standards, representing pe ples and races strangers in country and speech, were yet united in the sa-cred mission of carrying succor to the essieged, with a success that is now the cause of a world's rejoicing. Not only have we reason for thanks

Not only have we reason for thanks-giving for our material blessings, but we should rejoice in the complete unification of the people of all sections of our country that has so happily de-veloped in the last few years, and made for us a more perfect Union.

The obliteration of old differences,

the common devotion to the flag and the common sacrifice for its honor, as conspicuously shown by the men of the North and the South in the Spanish car have so strengthened the ties of friendship and mutual respect faces the new century gratefully and with increasing love of ith firm faith in its free hopefully, with country, with country, with firm faith in its free institutions, and with high resolve that they "shall not perish from the earth.

ery respectfully yours, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, BLUE and the Gray for Regina music

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